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Capital city relocation policy (factors and reasons)

Аннотация: *maqolada Poytaxt shaxarlarni ko'chirish siyosati va ularning omillari, sabablari jaxon tarihidagi muayyan Poytaxt shaxarlar misolida yoritilgan.*

Калит сўзлар: *Poytaxt , Kanberra, Abuja, Putrajaya, Nusantaroy, Neypido, Sukre, ko'chirish siyosati,*

Аннотация:
Klyuchevыe slova:

Abstract:
Key words:

Introduction. The capital is one of the key elements of the political and territorial structure of the state. It is not only the location of the central government, but also the center of sovereignty of the country, but also the most important factor influencing the administrative-territorial structure of the state, the system of "center-territories" and regional policy, shaping, maintaining and changing its statehood. element. From this point of view, it is important to study the historical processes of defining and relocating the capital, to strengthen the legal order in world history by identifying the factors influencing it..

The purpose and tasks. For millennia, kings, pharaohs, emperors, kings, and presidents have asked the same question: Where should the state capital be? An analysis of centuries of experience in this area will reveal a number of factors that led them to decide whether to move the Capital from one city to another. Historically, the first factor that led to the relocation of the capital was a sharp political struggle between conservatives and supporters of radical change. This struggle was especially acute in the era of absolute power and the centralization of the state. The old capital has always been the backbone of the old pineapples and aristocrats who did not want to give up their privileges. The conflict usually began when the king left the old Capital - but at that stage he was threatened.

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Main part. As a proof of our opinion, we have found it necessary to cite a number of historical facts from world history. Sultan Mustafa II (reign 1695 - 1703) was overthrown by the Janissaries because he did not want to live in Istanbul. As soon as Caliph Mamun (813-833) ascended the throne, a major uprising broke out against him because he did not want to reach Baghdad. This is probably why some kings sought to disguise their attempts to leave the Capital (for example, Louis XIV moved to Versailles, but retained the status of the Capital of Paris). Sometimes kings relocated part of the population to a new location to ease the conflict with the people of the old Capital. The kings who wanted to establish the supremacy of the New Capital sometimes began large-scale construction and erected huge structures. Sinahherib, for example, did his best to make Nineveh bigger and more beautiful than Assyria. The Chinese emperor Xin Shi Huang (246-210 BC) rebuilt the imperial capital, Xianyang. The need to move the capital from one place to another can also be determined by economic factors. If necessary, the capital should be located in the economic center of the country, especially in the developed region. After the conquest of Iran by Alexander the Great, Babylon was declared the capital of the new empire, the largest economic and cultural center of the East. His successor, Salavka Nikator, considered Babylon to be an extreme eastern city for the Macedonian kings. He decided to move his residence from here and founded a new capital - Salavkiya. Three hundred years later, the Parthian emperors considered Seleucia to be an extremely Greek city and founded a new capital, Ctesiphon. The Arabs destroyed Ctesiphon, but a hundred years later built a new capital, Baghdad. The territory of Babylon was so attractive that the new invaders built their capital here - near the ruins of the ancient city. When Caliph Mutassim moved his residence to Samarra in 836, he left Baghdad the status of Capital; but soon the caliphs returned to Baghdad. In some cases, the relocation of the capital was done in order to control the development of new lands more quickly. For example, the Sultan of Delhi, Muhammad Tughlaq (1325-1351), during his early reign, moved the capital from Delhi to Davagiri (central India) for this purpose. But Delhi's economic power soon forced the king to reconsider his decision and return to the old Capital.

During the Northern War (1700-1721), in May 1703, as a result of a successful military campaign in which Peter was directly involved, the Neva River, which flows into the Baltic Sea, crossed into Russian territory. A new city, St. Petersburg, has been built on its shores. In the process of establishing an absolute monarchy and reforming the state apparatus, the capital was moved from Moscow to a city on the Neva, and this was consolidated in 1712 by the adoption of an official document. This was due to the need to create a new system of public administration in the new conditions and bring the capital closer to Europe. The relatively harsh climate, as well as the remoteness of most of the country's provinces, was seen as an inconvenient factor.

Another reason for the relocation of the capital was the strong threat of attack and looting by the invaders. For example, in China, one of the leaders of the Red Banner Uprising against the Mongols, Zhu Yuanchjan, was proclaimed emperor in 1367 after the Mongol viceroy conquered Beijing, the capital of the Yuan Dynasty. and founded a new Min dynasty. For security reasons, the capital was moved south to Nanjing, far from the Mongol invaders.

The capital of Ethiopia, one of the oldest countries in Africa, has changed frequently. The capital has remained unchanged since eucalyptus trees were imported from Australia in 1883. Eucalyptus is a very fast growing tree. Where there used to be a lot, that place was the Capital. When the trees were cut down, that is, when the trees were finished, the capital changed. Eucalyptus trees were imported from Australia and planted in Addis Ababa. The tree was cut down and grew there. When the tree was not finished, the capital remained the same.

As usual, the capital city also changed when the country was occupied or the empire collapsed. Especially at the beginning of the last century, the capitals of many countries began to change, and soon this political practice became commonplace. So why did this happen? Why relocate government agencies at such a high cost? Is it possible to solve the problems of the capital by choosing a new city? Did the countries that changed the capital achieve all their goals? The

decision to relocate the capital was made for several reasons. The main ones are listed below:

1. Military and international situation. Some countries have been forced to relocate their capitals temporarily or completely due to the military situation. For example, during World War II, Marshal Henri Philippe Peté moved to the French capital, Vichy, because Paris was occupied by the Nazis. Historically, new capitals have sprung up as a result of wars or civil strife. For example, during the Cold War, Saigon became the capital of South Vietnam, Aden the capital of southern Yemen, and Bonn the capital of East Germany. But over time, these cities lost their status as capitals.

2. Politics. Washington has been known for more than two hundred years as the city where American political power is located. But before that, the status of Capital belonged to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1783, a group of soldiers gathered in front of the Independence Hall to demand payment for their participation in the war for independence. The congressmen then asked Pennsylvania Gov. John Dixon to gather volunteers to ensure the security of the national parliament and to protect it. But the governor refused to quell the uprising. On June 21, Congress had to "escape" to Princeton, New Jersey. Following this event, the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1787, gave Congress the right to choose where the federal government would operate. The capital was located on the border of Maryland and Virginia, on the banks of the Potomac River. In 1791, the new capital was named after George Washington, the first president of the United States. Finally, in 1800, the U.S. capital was officially moved from Philadelphia to Washington.

The capital of Japan was Kyoto from 794, but the city later lost that status. It is known from history that in 1192 the title of shogun was established in Japan and the shogun was entrusted with state administration. In the mid-19th century, the U.S., then the Netherlands, Britain, France, and even Russia forced shoguns to sign trade deals that benefited them. As a result, popular discontent grew, and people wanted the economic and political situation in the country to improve through the emperor’s direct intervention in the life of the country. Eventually, in 1868,

supporters of Emperor Meiji defeated Shogun Tokugawa Yosinobu's forces, and within a few decades, backward Japan became a developed state. After the victory over Shogun, Emperor Meiji moved the capital from Kyoto to Edo, one of the country's largest cities. The ruler changed the name of the capital to Tokyo - "Eastern Capital". Despite several strong earthquakes in Tokyo, the hardworking Japanese managed to rebuild the city each time. Today, Tokyo is one of the largest and most expensive cities in the world.

The Indian capital, New Delhi, was built by the British in 1910-1920 near Delhi, once the capital of the Baburis. By the way, the word Delhi is derived from the Persian word for "corridor". From 1757 to 1911, Calcutta was the capital of India. However, the British decided to move the capital in order to make it easier to rule the country. The construction of the new capital lasted until 1931 due to the First World War.

Sydney and Melbourne are still the largest cities in Australia. In the early 20th century, Sydney began to look at Melbourne's status as the Capital. Eventually, the two rival cities agreed to build a new capital for the country. The capital, Canberra, is derived from one of Australia's local languages and means "meeting place." The construction of the new city lasted nearly two decades, and in 1927 Canberra officially became the capital of Australia.

3. Economic and social sphere. In 1960, Rio de Janeiro, which was under constant military threat due to its location on the ocean, ceded the status of capital to Brazil. The purpose of relocating the capital was to reduce the growing population along the coast. Brazil's then-president, Juselinu Kubekchik, said he had completed half a century of construction in five years. Oscar Niemeyer, the country's famous architect, played a major role in the design and construction of Brazil. The relocation of the Brazilian capital was part of a project to turn the country into an industrialized country. Nearly $ 2 trillion was spent on the construction of the new capital, which put the government in a difficult position. In the New Capital, it was planned that people would not be divided into classes, and that there would be no people sleeping

on cardboard boxes on the streets. But the slums came into being as soon as the city was built. Brazil is now the country's fourth largest city.

Islamabad was declared the Capital of Pakistan in 1974, replacing Karachi. The idea of relocating the capital came from then-President Muhammad Ayyub Khan, whose main goal was to reduce population density in the south, especially in Karachi. In addition, the perpetual conflict with India has been taken into account: the new capital is not located on the coast like Karachi, which means that there is no possibility of an attack from the sea. Moreover, India has recently built its own capital, and Pakistanis do not want to lag behind their eastern neighbor.

Due to its location in the central part of the country, good transport infrastructure and climate, small population and the possibility of later expansion, the Nigerian capital was relocated to Abuja in 1991. In the former capital, Lagos, it was impossible to control population growth. The relocation of the capital was proposed in 1975 by President Murtal Muhammad. When the construction work in Abuja was completed, President Ibrahim Babangida relocated the entire state apparatus. Parliament, the Supreme Court, the government and other government agencies are located in the city center, residential areas, shops, a university and an airport on the outskirts of the city.

Kuala Lumpur is still the capital of Malaysia. However, due to overcrowding and cars, government offices, the prime minister's office and the judiciary were relocated to Putrajaya on the outskirts of the capital in 2002. The aim was to make it easier to run the city and allow citizens to apply to government agencies and courts. The country's parliament is still meeting in Kuala Lumpur. Putrajaya was founded in October 1995 and is named after the country's first prime minister, Prince Abdul Rahman. "Putra" means prince, and "jaya" means glorious.

4. Ecology. In 1961, Hurricane Hati caused severe damage to the British Honduran capital, Belize. Many government documents were lost as a result of the disaster. In 1970, it was decided to move the capital to the central city of Belmopan. In 1973, the name of this small Central American country was changed from British Honduras to Belize, and in 1981 it gained independence. The Kazakh capital was

moved to Akmola in 1997. Unlike the previous capital, Almaty, there is an opportunity to expand the territory of the new capital, and there will be less earthquakes. The capital was renamed Astana. The relocation of the capital contributed to the economic development of the northern regions of the country. It should be noted that the winter in Astana is quite cold, the city is the northernmost capital in Asia.

Here are some of the more popular examples from the recent past. In 1997, Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev decided to move the capital from the capital, Almaty. As a new administrative and political center, he chose the provincial city of Akmola, 1,200 km north of the capital, which means "white mausoleum" in Kazakh. First of all, the President gave the city a new name - Astana. In general, the city has been renamed several times before: until 1992 it was called Selinograd, and until 1961 it was known as Akmolinsk. Nazarbayev then attracted architects from all over the world to give Astana the appearance of the capital, and one of the highlights of the new architecture was the Hon Tent, a huge shopping and entertainment center built by the famous British architect Norman Foster in the form of a transparent tent. The city also has a new monument - the Bayterek Tower, which expresses itself as a slender body of a tree, and the crown is decorated with a golden mirror ball, which symbolizes the egg laid by a samruk bird. Above it is a square, through which you can see other architectural innovations of the city - the Presidential Palace and the Central Concert Hall. All this was made possible by the oil sector, which in 2018 led to the growth of the country's economy by 4.8%. In March 2019, Nursultan Nazarbayev resigned from the presidency. Parliament voted to name the capital in his honor, and the city is now called Nur-Sultan.

Although Naypyidaw is four times the size of a big city like London, it has a population several times smaller. The town still has a short history - it has existed since 2005 and before that the village could be seen. The word Neypido means "place for the king," but it remains a mystery why the capital was moved 370 km from the largest city, Rangoon. The time the capital was relocated, the then-information minister told the BBC in November 2005 that the move was aimed at

placing the capital in a relatively convenient, centralized position. But analysts said the country's military government was most likely shielding it from a possible external attack by the sea or trying to better control small ethnic groups in the border areas. There is speculation that Myanmar's secret military leaders are simply repeating the customs of the Burmese kings who ruled during the colonial period and built new cities and palaces on the advice of prophets. Neypido has all the features of the capital, which is currently in the master plan: the main street leading from the parliament building to the presidential palace provides 20 lanes of traffic, although traffic is not very tight. The squares are decorated with dazzling modern shopping malls and empty five-star hotels. Unlike other parts of Myanmar, electricity is uninterrupted here.

The capital in Bolivia is two - Sucre and La Paz. The city of Sucre was the only capital until 1899, when it was defeated by the people of La Paz in a short civil war. After that, the parliament and the official apparatus moved in full to Bolivia's largest city, La Paz, and all the judiciary remained in Sucre. Sucre is located in the central part of Bolivia, founded in 1825. Compared to La Paz's population of 1.7 million, Sucre has a population of only 250,000. In 2007, the idea of relocating parliament and administration to Sucre was put forward, but serious protests erupted in La Paz. This was followed by a confrontation between supporters of President Eva Morales in the poorer western regions and opposition forces in the relatively wealthy eastern provinces. As a result, the idea was abandoned and Bolivia remains a two-capital state.

Lagos, Nigeria's largest city, was the country's capital until 1991. There were several reasons for moving the capital to Abuja: first, its central location far from the coast. Second, Lagos was still overcrowded at the time, making it the most densely populated city in sub-Saharan Africa. Abuja is also considered a politically and ethnically neutral city, as most of Lagos' population is Yoruba, with Igbo predominating in the southeast and Hausan in the northwest. This is not a trivial reason, as evidenced by the 1967-1970 war between the biafro-Nigerians in the country and the desire of the Igbo tribe to leave the Nigerian Council. While Lagos

was built on its own, Abuja was a planned city in Nigeria. Lagos is notorious for its traffic congestion. Roads to Abuja have been built with traffic congestion expected to increase further. The New Capital also has cultural offices, the Presidential Palace, the National Assembly building and the Supreme Court. However, a number of federal agencies still remain unofficially in Lagos.

Most tourists visiting Istanbul still think they have arrived in the Turkish capital. Istanbul, which handed over power to Ankara on October 13, 1923, was one of the most populous metropolises on the European continent, with a population of 35,000. Why was this done? The fact is that after the First World War, most of the Ottoman Empire was occupied by the Allies - even Istanbul, which was connected to the Black and Mediterranean. By the way, at that time it was still called Constantinople, and its renaming as Istanbul took place in 1930. The idea of relocating the country's capital to the interior, to the city of Ankara on the Anatolian Plateau, was put forward by the founder of modern Turkey and its first president, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. At 938 meters above sea level, Ankara may lag behind Istanbul in terms of its diversity of territory, history and cultural life, but it is now a multi-million dollar city that regularly attracts tourists. The name has been associated with it since ancient times and is derived from the ancient Greek word "angora". The city has been famous for this name since ancient times, and the terms angora cat, angora rabbits and angora wool are derived from it.

Conclusion. The main factors influencing the relocation of the capital are political, economic, social factors, as well as the increase in the population of the capital and the elimination of related problems, unfavorable geographical condition. and the need to modernize and develop national governments or “old”, “traditional” territories by improving the geopolitical situation, developing and developing new territories, and partially distributing the functions of the capital.

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Lexical meaning and historical-geographical, linguistic interpretation of the word "capital"

Аннотация: *maqolada Poytaxt shaxarlarni ko'chirish siyosati va ularning omillari, sabablari jaxon tarihidagi muayyan Poytaxt shaxarlar misolida yoritilgan.*

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Introduction. The capital is the main city of the state, the administrative and political center of the country. The capital is usually the seat of the central (nationwide) government, parliament, and judiciary. Typically, the capital is divided into an independent administrative unit with a separate administrative system. In most federal states, the capital is located in a special federal district that is not a subject of the federation. In most countries, the location of the capital is specified in the text of the constitution. Thus, Article 6 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "the capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the city of Tashkent." It is no exaggeration to say that cities are mirrors. Because when we evaluate the development of a society or the development of today, we draw conclusions based on its cities, especially the capital.

Goals and objectives of the work. How did the capital cities come into being? First of all, what does the word "city" mean? Concepts about cities have changed many times in different countries and at different times of the planet. That is why the concept of imagining cities is diverse. With the concept of "city" there are separate forms of clear borders on the territory of settlements. The first sign of the appearance of such settlements is the city wall (fortress), which, while serving for defensive purposes, is the main boundary of the city core. For example, if we

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look at the most famous cities of ancient times, where the population is mainly peasants, by modern standards, we would not add them to the status of urban settlements.

The main part. However, it is possible to distinguish the typical features associated with the concept of the city. Well-known scientist VVDavidov emphasizes that the concept reflects the genetic nature of all knowledge. If for Germans the word for a city is stadt, in English the word tow cite means city. In French, the word cite itself means city. The Swedish word Staden means a certain class of cities, while in Norway it means a city.

In the classification of the status of capitals of the countries of the world, the administrative centers of countries that are not fully recognized by the international community can be considered as a separate object of classification. For example:

Countries with a separate administrative-legal status, but within certain countries, such as Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Netherlands, Macau;

Abkhazia, North Ossetia, Kosovo, Northern Cyprus, Sahrai Kabir, recognized by some UN member states;

Countries such as Donetsk, Luhansk, Transnistria (Transnistria), Nagorno-Karabakh, whose status is unclear or not recognized by the international community. The Republic of Karakalpakstan, Tibet, the states, provinces, republics, federal lands, autonomous regions and other administrative units of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which do not have the right of absolute governance as administrative-territorial structures within certain states, and the capitals or administrative centers of administrative units does not enter our research facility. There is no universally accepted classification of countries in the world. That is why the number of countries in various literature is given from 195 to 266. For example, according to geographers K. Gadoev and S. Berdieva, the number of political and geographical units in the world in the sources published in Germany is 243. The World Almanac, published annually in New York, lists 194 UN member states and observers as states, and the World Year Factbook, published in Washington, DC, lists 266 political and geographical-territorial units from around the world. states.

As you know, "How many capitals are there in the world?" It is difficult to give a definite answer to the pertinent question. This can be seen from the table below, which provides information on books about the world published in our country over the past decade.

(Table 1)

Some literature about the world published in Uzbekistan

№	Literature of the world	Number of countries
1	Gorkin A. Dunyo mamlakatlari. Ensiklopediya.–T.: «Davr nashriyoti», 2013.–296 b.	196
2	Mamadaliev R. Dunyo mamlakatlari.–T: «Muharrir», 2012.–500 b.	219
3	Ommabop geografiya mazmun-moxiyat, tushuncha va malumotlar A.N.Xojimatov va boshq.–T.: «Zuhra Baraka biznes», 2017.–132 b.	209
4	Rajabov Q, Qandov B. Jaxon mamlakatlari: ilmiy-ommabop nashr.–T.: «YAngi nashr», 2015.–232 b.	249
5	Raxmatov L. Dunyo mamlakatlari: Avstraliyadan Xindistongacha .– T.: «Yangi kitob», 2019.– 848 b .	238
6	Etnologiya: o'quv qo'llanma/masul muxarrir A.Ashirov.–T.: «YAngi nashr», 2014.–544 b.	224
7	O'zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasi. 11-jild. Qizilqumit - Xo'rmuz.–T.: «O'zbekiston Milliy ensiklopediyasi» DIN, 2005.–608 b. 3 - ilova. 528-b.	196
8	Xazratqulov A. Jaxon mamlakatlari: qisqa malumotnoma.–T.: «SHarq», 2006.–384 b.	222

* Note: The table data is compiled by the author.

Given the importance of the capitals in the development of the country, for the first time in the Japanese experience, the development of the capital - a project for the development of cities called "Capital Development".

The global city is synonymous with the term "secular city" by the British P. Geddes in 1915, and appeared in the early 1990s as the "global city" in the work of the American scientist S. Sassen. Global cities are cities that specialize in performing certain functions internationally, regardless of population.

"Cities" are cities in English-speaking countries that differ in their rights, privileges, or importance. In the United Kingdom, cities with bishopric chairs and special royal titles are called cities. In the United States, City is a mediocre city with a local government system. Central, the oldest part of London. It is a separate administrative unit, which houses the largest banks and insurance companies, as well

as offices of industry, trade and transport monopolies. "City" means the British financial oligarchy.

The capital is the official administrative center of the state. It is stipulated in the Constitution of the state, but at the same time a special law on some capitals will be adopted. In particular, in accordance with Article 6 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the city of Tashkent.

Conclusion. In short, the independence of countries and the division of certain states into separate states can lead to an increase in the number of sovereign states, or, conversely, the flooding of some island countries (due to natural disasters) and the unification of countries (due to political reasons) leads to a decrease in their number. This means that the number of countries is always greater than the number of sovereign states and is dynamic. Of course, this change will not bypass the capital. Toponymy is the study of the interaction of capital cities with anonymity. This allows for the creation of research that integrates with the world community in the science of world history and geography. It is no exaggeration to say that this is a unique innovation in the process of research in today's science.